

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts.—Washington.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 14, 1843.

NO. 31.

VOL. XXVII.

POETRY.

SONG.

WHY IS THE ROSE MOST BEAUTIFUL.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

Why is the rose most beautiful,  
Among the flowers that bloom,  
Where daisy, lily, daffodil,  
All mingle their perfume?

Is it because her varied tints  
Are blended into one,  
Or jewell'd with the morning dew,  
She sparkles in the sun?

The colors of the violet  
Are not less pure or bright;  
The tears upon her azure cheek  
Resemble stars by night.

And yet more varied are the tints  
The gorgeous dahlia shows—  
*Still,* is the rose most beautiful,  
Sall, loveliest is the rose.

But 'tis not from the outward charms  
That captivate the eye,  
That thus in grove and bower she reigns  
In peerless majesty.

The magic that sustains her power,  
Is *infinite, secret, sure.*  
There's many a *gayer, prouder flower,*  
But oh, not *one so pure.*

Not one so fragrant in its prime,  
Not one, whose balmy breath  
Survives, like her's, the touch of time,  
And triumphs over death.

In bud, in bloom, or in decay,  
That sacred charm remains;  
Bruised, broken, trampled under foot,  
She still that charm retains,

Imparts her fragrance to the blow  
That robs her of her bloom;  
In life, is redolent of sweets—  
In death, outlasts the tomb.

By virtue, to the beautiful,  
The chiefest charm is given,  
And when external grace decays,  
The soul still breathes of Heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Boys' and Girls' Magazine.]

VOLTAMAD AND HIS HORSE.

BY EDWARD WILSON.

The following story would be quite incredible, were it not well authenticated:

During a violent gale at the Cape of Good Hope, a vessel was dragged from her moorings and driven upon the rocks, and completely wrecked. The crew were seen struggling for their lives, by clinging to the broken spars and rigging. The sea ran dreadfully high, and broke over the poor sailors with such fury, that no boat could venture to their assistance. Meanwhile a planter, advanced in years, had come from the field to be a spectator of the thrilling scene. His heart melted at the sufferings of the unhappy seamen, and knowing the bold spirit of his horse & his great skill in swimming, he instantly determined to make a desperate effort for their deliverance. He alighted, and, after blowing a little brandy into the nostrils of his gallant steed, he remounted, and instantly plunged into the midst of the breaker. At first, both disappeared, but were soon seen swimming for the wreck; and taking with them two of the men, each of whom held by one of his boots, they were brought safe to the shore.

This perilous expedition was repeated seven times, by which means fourteen lives were saved; but on returning the eighth time, his horse being much fatigued and meeting a most formidable wave, he lost his balance, and was overwhelmed in a moment. The horse swam safe to land, but his gallant and humane rider was seen no more.

This enterprising and humane philanthropist commands our esteem and admiration, and the more as he endan gered and even lost his own life, for the relief of others.

Inspired with similar feelings, the East India Dealers in Holland, on receiving intelligence of this affair, raised a monument to his memory, worthy of themselves and him: they called one of their ships after his name, and wrote to the regency at the Cape, ordering that in case Voltamad had left any children they should be provided with handsome fortunes without delay.

Good Advice.—The following good advice, from the pen of the late Judge BULL, should be printed in letters of gold, and placed over every fire place in the nation. The truth of it is but too well and bitterly known to thousands:

The wholesome habits of society have been so broken up by the civil and political convulsions of the age, and the inordinate thirst for acquiring wealth and fashionable consequence, through mercantile and other speculation, that honest productive labor has been thrown entirely into the back ground, and considered not only ungentle but mean and servile. Yet I venture to lay down this proposition, that he who provides for the wants and comforts of himself and family, and renders some contribution to society at large, by his mental and physical industry, performs one of the highest duties of life; and will ultimately be rewarded in the conscious recollection of his life, by a greater measure of substantial happiness, than he who makes millions by fraud and speculation, to be squandered in extravagance or wasted in

silly, by his children or grand children. The revolutions which are constantly taking place in families, sufficiently admonish us, that it is not the wealth we leave to our children, but the industrious moral habits in which we educate them, that secures them worldly prosperity, and the treasure of an approving conscience.

A Conscientious Dissenter.—An amusing scene occurred at our late sessions. A witness was called in the box, and took hold of the Testament with becoming gravity, as it was thought, to be sworn. But when told, as usual, to kiss the book, he demurred on the ground of 'conscientious objections,' when the following colloquy occurred:—Clerk: Are you a Quaker?—Witness: No: I am a Baptist. Clerk: You must kiss the book, sir.—Witness: This book teaches me I am to swear not at all. Clerk: You must kiss the book, or you will not be allowed your capacities. These words acted like magic on the 'conscientious' dissenter; and he hastily raised the book to his lips, amidst roars of laughter from the whole Court.—*Durham (England) Advertiser.*

A Systematic Girl.—Mr. Bourne, in a lecture at the Farmer and Mechanic Jubilee at Bridgewater, Mass., humorously illustrated the following account of some domesticities of his hiring. He once hired a very smart girl: she was ever on the go from early dawn to bed time. After few years the girl, as girls often will, found a husband, and quitted earning wages, and Mr. B. was obliged to hire another. But she was so methodical and apparently so slow, that his wife was of the opinion that she did not earn her wages. True, she did all the work and had spare time, but she did not seem doing much. He one day watched her progress and found that every movement was like clock work—no missteps were taken; after the fire was made every kettle was properly adjusted and every dish was ready at the proper time. The table was set while dinner was cooking—every thing had its place, and there was not a lacking article at dinner. There was no blustering, and hollering, and freighting, and skipping to show out activity; but every thing was quietly performed in order and in season.

On noticing accurately her mode of doing business, Mr. B. and his wife were both of the opinion this was the most valuable help he had hired. This led him to see how some farmers lost time. They would hurry to a distant field, and soon find they had left some important tool behind; a boy must be sent for it, and the men must sit and wait.

Self Made Men.—You take the whole population, select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all, every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public countrys, & & who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, State and Federal. From the highest to the lowest. It is so now; and has been so, at any time since I have known the public men of the state or the nation; it will be so while our institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence, is too arduous, and must be continued too long to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall upon, will slacken from his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all.—*Clement Falconer.*

Punch's Almanack for a Thousand Years.—If you desire to know whether the day will be fine, take a walk of a few miles into the country, until you come to a field where the cows are grazing, and if the animals turn their tails to the wind, be sure it will be stormy; if they turn their faces, it will be fine; but if some stand one way and some the other you had better toss up, and accordingly as the coin gives you heads or tails you will be able to solve the problem.

Mark This—Whenever you see a fellow with a great deal of hair on his head, you may be sure there is a precious small quantity of brains within. Hair don't grow on a rich fool.

There is one debt which people can never repudiate, however anxious they may be to repudiate others—we mean the debt of nature. It must be paid at maturity, and the sooner we are prepared the better.

A Fruitful Bustle.—A lady the other day, thinking she heard mysterious noise in the room, lay about her very person—instigated a strict inquiry, and at length discovered the cause of her annoyance to be seven young mice, who were occupying a comfortable nest in her bustle. She didn't faint.

I'm a victim to an artificial state of society, as the monkey said when they put bowsers on him.

From the American Farmer.

Preparation of Corn.—We publish with pleasure the following communication from a practical farmer upon the preparation of seed corn. His mode strikes us as being admirable in its design. The tar upon the surface of the corn, causes the coppers in its undissolved state, to adhere to it, and is there more firmly bound by the articles used as a dryer.

Seed Corn.—The following method of preparing corn for seed, has been pursued by the subscriber, with uniform success, for several years, to prevent its destruction after being planted, by fowls, birds, or even hogs.

Take 1 bushel shelled corn in a basket, and immerse it in water, so hot as scarcely to endure the hand in it—the corn to remain in the water until thoroughly warmed; rinse out the basket with the corn to drain; have then ready some suitable vessel in which to pour it and put thereon pint of tar, well warmed, stirring it immediately, until each grain is coated with the tar, which will easily be accomplished while the whole is warm, (and this is the whole design in warming them)—then have  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of copperas ground, or finely pulverized, thrown upon the tarred corn and well stirred—then dry the whole by mixing slackened lime, ashes, plaster, or gypsum there with, when it is ready to plant.

This coating of tar, copperas, and lime, &c. is exceeding unpleasant to the taste, which is the cause of its being free from depredation, and its unpleasantry will not be affected by the moisture of the ground.

I have kept what has been left after planting for two or three weeks, and then used it for replanting and it would vegetate well but not so quickly.

I have also thrown what has been left from planting of this prepared corn, where pigs and fowls had fair access to it without eating a grain. It looks very dark and unsightly in appearance, but it nevertheless comes up and grows well.

JAMES C. ATLEE.

New Discovery—Oil of Bark.—One of the Providence papers thinks this preparation, lately discovered by T. P. Merriam, of New Bedford, is one of the most valuable improvements in the arts which has been made for a long time. It possesses the property of renovating old leather, and restoring it to all the strength, softness and beauty which it had when first tanned. It has been proved beyond all doubt; and leather which had been burnt or rotted, so as to yield to the slightest pressure, has, by the application of this oil, become as good as new. It is, of course, of great value in preserving leather, and in rendering harness, chaise tops, boots, shoes, &c., perfectly water proof.

The Caterpillars.—A writer in the Gospel Banner says that this is to be a great year for caterpillars on fruit trees, but adds that they may be destroyed now, thus:

Make a strong lye or soap suds strong enough to bear an egg, and with a brush or piece of cloth wash the infested limbs. The lye will kill every mother's son of the eggs, and you will see no caterpillar's beds upon them in May or June. Even without regard to caterpillars, it is an excellent plan every spring to wash trees with strong soap suds. This will kill various sorts of insects in the egg—it will cleanse and renovate the bark, and promote the health and fruitfulness of the tree. Try it—he not afraid of injuring the tree, even if the lye is so strong as to blister your hands. It will do no harm if applied before the buds are much swollen; but it will kill the young leaves.

The National Intelligencer announces the fact that one of the Professors of Georgetown College, D. C. made a donation to the College in November, 1841, for the purpose of building a complete Astronomical Observatory, and furnishing the same with the appropriate instruments. Circumstances, it is stated, delayed the commencement of the building until this spring. It is to be situated on high ground near the College, and to be east and west; it is to contain three rooms on the ground floor; the east and west rooms, being intended for the meridian instruments, are to be only one story (of 15 feet) high. The middle part of the house, which will be thirty feet square, is to be two story high in wall, and a third story principally formed by an hemispherical rotary dome of twenty feet diameter. A stone pier is to extend to this third story, and on it will be mounted an equatorial telescope, which is the gift of another of the Professors. It is expected that the building will be finished before next winter. A number of valuable instruments have been already procured, and orders have been recently sent to Europe for others.

What's that? asked an Irishman of his physician.

'A vomit,' was the reply.

'An' by my soul, is no use to give me that at all, at all—for I tried it in the Old Country, and it wouldn't stay down.'

It is said that some Yankee has started a project to smuggle goods out of Canada into the United States by means of a balloon.

The New York American says that there are over one thousand lawyers in that city.

Shocking Accident on the Concord Railroad.—A Soulless Victim of a Soulless Corporation.—On Saturday last, (says Hill's N. H. Patriot, Concord,) as the upward train of cars, due here at 11 o'clock, A. M., were proceeding at a rapid rate between Goff's Falls bridge and Manchester, a man was discovered lying upon the track in such a manner that while his head barely projected across one of the rails, his neck lay immediately upon it. The Engineer almost instantaneously reversed the steam of the locomotive; but the cars had come so near that the breaks were not effectively applied until the train had passed over the unfortunate individual, and, shocking as it was, the head was completely severed from the body and rolled over upon the outside of the road!

The train was brought up after proceeding about three rods. The engineer, paralyzed with fright, remained unable to move. The news of the accident spread like wildfire among the passengers, many were so frightened that they were unable to leave their seats, while others were almost in an instant upon the spot where the tragedy had occurred. The mutilated body was removed from the track and placed upon the snow bank. Life was extinct, and the unfortunate sufferer, consequently, beyond the reach of medical skill.

One of the passengers picked up the head—another discovered blood on the track, and several proposed to send immediately for a coroner, when it was discovered that it was only a man of straw. The person who had picked up the head came to his senses and found that he was holding a large red cabbage, of which the blood which had been discovered upon the track, proved to be the juice. A bystander happening to recollect that it was the *first day of April*, the mystery was explained—the passengers resumed their seats, the train was again put in motion and arrived here at the usual time.

JAMES C. ATLEE.

Oulawry in the West.—It is a common practice out West, for persons whose enterprise exceeds their means, to settle on vacant government land, and make improvements, which, according to their notions, give them a prospective right. Quite numerous communities can be found composed of those who have no other title to the land they occupy than the claim to this right. Among such *claim* is generally recognized, and it is not unfrequently sold for a valuable consideration. It, however, occasionally happens, that a man wishing to buy, goes to the Land Office and selects one of the tracts thus improved. Notice is given to the *squatter* of the fact, and if he is unable to pay the price, the land is sold to the stranger. Custom requires he shall pay the former occupant the value of his improvements, but no law compels him to do so, and in case he does not, he is apt to have an uncomfortable time of it.—The settlers look upon him as their enemy, and treat him accordingly. Sometimes the settlers associate together for mutual support, and give warning to all those seeking to buy their lands of the treatment they may expect. In the Milwaukee Courier of the 22d ult., we find the proceedings of a meeting of this class of people, from which we copy the following in reference to those who buy land, in violation of the rights of the tree. Try it—he not afraid of injuring the tree, even if the lye is so strong as to blister your hands. It will do no harm if applied before the buds are much swollen; but it will kill the young leaves.

Resolved, That we will extend to such persons none of the hospitalities of friendship, nor the civilities of social life—that we will countenance no alliance with him in business or friendship—that we will neither lend or sell to him—that we will not give him fire when that in his house goes out, nor assist him in his cookings, log rollings, nor raisings—not in any of our intercourse recognizing him as our fellow, save in preserving his property from destruction by fire, or himself from death, when in our power to do so, and by giving him bread when he is hungry, and awarding to him the rights of Christian burial when he dies. And that if any person shall extend to him other treatment, he shall be viewed in the same light as the aggressor himself.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

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Intoxication.—To what an awful extent must the rage for ardent spirits have prevailed at one time in England, when the Parliament was obliged to prohibit for twelve months the distillation of gin.

Smollett informs us that there were at that time signs or show boards to the tippling houses, with this tariff of prices, drunk for a penny—dead drunk for two pence—straws for nothing, &c. &c.

The consumption of milk in Boston, annually, is set down at 2,000,000 gallons; and in London, with a population fifteen times larger, the estimated annual consumption is only 2,500,000 gallons.

One man brings into Boston, over the Worcester railroad, about 200,000 gallons yearly.

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A Most Daring Robbery—Seventy Five Thousand Dollars Stolen.—One of the most daring robberies of which we have ever heard, occurred in the city of Columbus, Georgia, on the 14th instant. On the evening of that day, just as the officers of the Western Insurance and Trust Company of that city were about closing the vaults and bank for the night three or more persons entered the banking house in disguise, secured the officers in such a manner as to render them unable to give an alarm, and then proceeded to rob the vaults. This they did, and then escaped. As near as can be ascertained, the following amounts were taken:—9,000 in American and Georgia gold; \$12,500 in notes of Augusta Insurance and Banking Company; Brunswick Bank, Mechanics Bank of Augusta, and Bank of Charleston: \$4,000 in Central Bank notes; \$1,175 in Columbus Bank notes and other claims on said bank; a package of memoranda of monies in the hands of agents of the Bank amounting to \$2,400, various packages of special deposits, of \$18,700 in notes of the Bank of Charleston, \$14,000 in notes of the Bank of Darien, Georgia, and \$10,000 or \$15,000 in various other bank notes. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the recovery of the money, or a proportionate sum for any amount recovered, or for any information which may lead to the recovery.

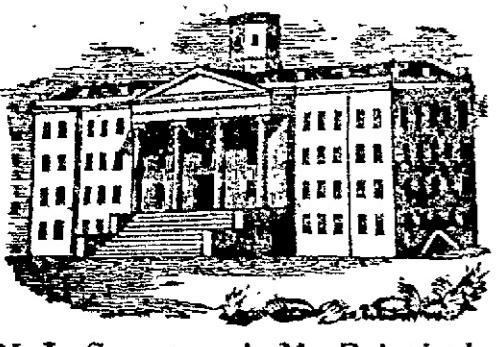
Balt. Sun.

The Arrest of Horn, the supposed Murderer.—The Philadelphia papers contain accounts of the arrest of Horn, the supposed murderer of his wife. The Ledger has the following particulars:

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.—A man calling himself Adam Horn, was arrested yesterday morning at the house of Mr. Zimmerman, in Letitia Court, by officers Wolf & Phillips, under the following circumstances, upon suspicion of being the person who perpetrated the recent murder near Balt., of his wife Malinda. It appears that Adam, a day or so since, made application to the Rev. Mr. Borgess, of Trinity Church, at the corner of 6th and Spruce streets, for the transfer of some property at his late residence in Baltimore Co., and

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

**Preparatory Department**  
of  
**PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,**  
Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn.



M. L. STOEVER, A. M. Principal.  
JACOB SAND, A. M. Assistant.  
W. A. RENSHAW, Teacher of Writing.

THE Faculty of Pennsylvania College would call the attention of the public to this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for upwards of ten years, during which time they have given it their constant attention, and used all the influence they could exert to put it upon the most respectable footing. Within the last few years particularly, such additions have been made to the number of instructors, and such improvements introduced into its modes of instruction and discipline, that they can confidently recommend it to the patronage of this community, and of the public generally.

The present Principal, who is an experienced and successful Teacher, devotes himself entirely to the duties of his station, in superintending and instructing his pupils, both during the regular hours of study and recitation, and at all other times. He lives in the building with the students, takes his meals with them in the Refectory, visits them in their rooms, accompanies them to church, and, enjoying their regard and confidence, endeavors to occupy the position of a parent or friend in his government. The young gentlemen by whom he is assisted, are not only well qualified for their duties, but also amiable in their temper and exemplary in their conduct.

The course of INSTRUCTION embraces a solid and thorough English education, whilst those who desire to prepare for business or for College, have every advantage for the acquisition of the elements of Mathematics, and the Latin, Greek, German and French Languages. For those who propose taking a regular collegiate education, the course of instruction contemplates a period of three years, but the student is taken through in a longer or shorter time, according to his attainments, abilities and application. Those who study English & Mathematics only, enjoy every advantage for acquiring the particular branches which they require.

The following is the list of studies, with the text-books used:

1. Reading, Writing, Orthography and the definition of words.
  2. English Grammar, (Parker's & Fox's.)
  3. Arithmetic, Oral and Written, (Emerson's II and III parts.)
  4. Book-keeping, (Marsh's)
  5. Geography, (Woodbridge and Willard's) Ancient and Modern.
  6. History of U. S. and G. Britain, &c. (Grimshaw's, Pinnock's, &c.)
  7. Algebra, (Colburn's.)
  8. Composition and Declamation.
  9. Watts on the Mind.
  10. Latin and Greek Grammar, (Adams and Fisk.)
  11. Latin and Greek Reader, (Jacobs')
  12. Leverett's Latin Tutor.
  13. Caesar, Nepos, Virgil and Sallust.
- Throughout the whole course the students are required to attend to English Grammar, and particular attention is paid to Orthoepy, and the use of grammatical language in common conversation.

Students sufficiently advanced are permitted to attend recitations with the College classes in any of the branches that they require, such as Chemistry, Geometry, or any branch of Mathematics, Surveying, Mensuration, Rhetoric, &c. for which no additional charge is made; German and French are studied in the same way.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves to become Common-school teachers, enjoy peculiar advantages. According to an Act of the Legislature 15 young men receive instruction gratuitously for this purpose.

The Students in this department also have access to the College Library, and those of suitable age can enjoy all the benefits of the Literary Societies.

**EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.** There are two public and two private Examinations in the year. Reports of behavior and scholarship, are sent to parents and guardians, twice a session, after each examination. As it is not our desire to flatter or deceive the public into our support, the fidelity of these reports may be depended upon, so that parents and guardians will know the true character and standing of their children.

**RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.** Prayers are attended every morning and evening by all the students, who are also required to attend public worship every Sabbath in the College Church, and are not allowed to go to any other place where they would be beyond the care of their instructors, unless parents or guardians request it and designate the church in which they desire them to worship. The students are also required to attend a Bible class on Sabbath afternoon, under the care of the Principal.

**EXPENSES.** Tuition, &c. is \$12.25 for the Summer session. Boarding in the College edifice, at \$1.75 per week, for Summer Session of 16 weeks amounts to \$23.00; Room-rent \$2.00; Washing \$4.00; Total \$46.25.

Winter Session. Tuition, &c. \$18.25; Boarding (24 weeks) \$42.00; Room-rent \$3.00; Washing and fuel \$10.00; Total of expenses \$73.25.

Students furnish their own bed, bedding, towels, &c. though rooms are furnished by the Steward at a moderate rent, so that the whole annual expense may be set down at \$125.00.

Young men, however, can board themselves, or obtain it out of the College edifice at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week.

Frens can be placed in the hands of the Principal or any of the Faculty of College, and it is earnestly recommended that students be not too liberally supplied with pocket-money.

**VACATIONS.** There are two Vacations in the year, commencing on the third Thursday of April and September, each of five weeks continuance. The year is thus divided into two sessions, the Summer Session continuing 16 weeks, and the Winter Session 24 weeks.

THE SUMMER SESSION FOR 1843 commences on the 25th of May. It is highly desirable that students should be prompt in returning to the Institution, or in entering it.

The exercises in PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE re-commence at the same time.

For any further information in regard to either department of the Institution, address M. L. STOEVER,  
Principal of Prep. Dept.  
Or C. P. KRAUTH, D. D.  
Prest. of Pa. College.  
By order of the Faculty.  
Gettysburg, April 17. 1843.

**OAKRIDGE SELECT ACADEMY.**

THE subscriber returns thanks to his patrons for the liberal encouragement which he has received, and begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that the Third Session will commence on Thursday the 20th of April next.

The Principal aims as much as possible to give his pupils a thorough and practical knowledge of the most useful branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education. The peculiar character of the School, admitting but a small number of Pupils, gives each an opportunity to receive much personal attention, and affords unusual facilities for those who wish to qualify themselves for any particular occupation or profession, for pursuing those studies exclusively which they may believe to be of most practical utility.

The course of instruction includes English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Book keeping, Composition, Drawing, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Debates, Declamation, Church History, Ancient and Modern History and Geography. Lectures on Natural Science and Mechanic Arts, Surveying, Engineering, French, Latin, Greek, and German Languages.

About 16 pupils are received as boarders. These enjoy unusual facilities for rapid improvement; they are regarded in every respect as members of the family, study at prescribed hours in the presence of the Principal, and can at all proper times receive such assistance and explanations as may be necessary.

A watchful attention is paid to morals and behavior; it is hoped that no one will offer for admission who indulges in profanity, or is addicted to other vicious habits, and none of this character will be permitted to remain. Every effort will be made to preserve the character of a Select School.

**TERMS.**—For Boarders \$75 per session, including board, washing, lodging, tuition, fuel and lights. For Day Scholars, of whom twelve can be received, \$15.

H. HAUPT, Principal.  
Gettysburg, March 20. 51

**Strasburg Academy,**  
LANCASTER COUNTY.

THIS Academy is located in the pleasant Borough of Strasburg, about 8 miles southeast of Lancaster, and 3 miles from the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. This being a pleasant and healthy situation, and easy of access, renders it peculiarly desirable to parents who may wish to place their sons from home to be educated.

The branches taught, embrace all those of a thorough English education, together with the Latin, Greek, French and German languages; Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, &c. Every branch is taught in the most thorough manner.

But, while the principal aims constantly to make thorough scholars, he deems it no less important, to inculcate moral and religious principles. Believing no education desirable, which neglects the cultivation of the heart and life, he pledges his best exertions to secure the present and future welfare of those committed to his charge.

Teachers of much skill and experience are employed in the various departments of instruction.

**TERMS.**—Tuition, Board, Washing, &c., per session of 5 months \$50.00. Payment will not be required until the end of the session. Fuel and light extra. The students can all board with the Principal in the building, and thus be continually under his supervision.

The Summer session will commence on the 1st Monday in May. A regular examination will be held at the close of every session.

It is very desirable, that all the students be present at the commencement of the session. No student will be allowed to leave before the end of the term.

Parents wishing to place their sons in this Institution, will please make early application, by letter or otherwise.

Rev. DAVID MC CARTER,

Principal.

REFERENCES.—Dr. J. Steel, J. M'Phail, W. Warren, H. Muselman, J. Neff and G. Withers, Strasburg. Rev. J. M'Nair, Dr. Cockley and J. H. Bryson, Lancaster. Dr. C. Bucher and C. Krall, Shaefferstown. Mr. Isaac Winters, Hinkletown. Dr. N. Sample, Paradise. Rev. J. Barr, Williamstown.—Rev. J. Latte, Upper Octonata. Rev. A. G. Morrison, Coatesville. Rev. R. W. Dunlap, Columbia. Rev. L. C. Rutter, Chestnut Level. John Whiteside and Hugh Andrews, Colerain. Rev. A. Nevin and D. Wallace, Grove. W. Noble, Nobleville. Rev. W. W. Latta, Waynesburg. Rev. J. M'Dowell, D. D., Rev. W. M. Engles, Rev. H. A. Boardman and Rev. John Patten, Philadelphia. Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., Baltimore.

Strasburg, Lancaster Co April 3. 61

**TEMPERANCE.**

HERE will be a meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Gettysburg, on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the School house, in North Baltimore street. The members and public are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS WARREN, Pres't.

J. AUGUSTAUGUST, Sec's  
JOHN LITTLE, Sec's

**LABORERS,**  
LOOK HERE!

**Koons & Shultz**

R EPECTFULLY inform the Farmers of Adams county, that they have established a

**MACHINE SHOP,**

in the borough of York, in Main street, west of the bridge, a few doors west of Michael Hoke's (late Haney's) tavern, where they are prepared to execute promptly any orders in their line.

Having purchased the exclusive right for York and Adams counties, of manufacturing

Warren's Patent Improved

**HORSE POWER,**

and secured the privilege of vending them in the State of Maryland, they are ready to furnish one or two horse powers, substantially constructed, and in superior style, at the shortest notice.

This Power is cheap, simple, portable and durable, occupies but little room, and the horse works in the same manner as in the common four horse machines. It is applicable to propelling Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Turning Lathes or Circular Saws; and is less fatiguing to the horse than any power now in use or heretofore invented.

In addition to this it can be furnished at a greatly reduced price, viz:

One Horse Power and Thresh-

ing Machine. \$80  
Two Horses do. \$90

The threshers are spike machines, and in addition to threshing all kinds of small grain, can be used to great advantage for cleaning CLOVER SEED.

The one horse machines will thresh ten bushels of wheat in an hour, and requires only three hands to attend them, which with their great cheapness effect an important saving, suited to the times.

All machines warranted to work well.

KOONS & SCHULZ will also

make to order four horse powers of any

description; and repair old machines,

promptly, at the lowest charges. Clover

and Wind Mills, and Straw Cutters of

the best construction furnished at the

shortest notice. Also, Horse-rakes, Clu-

ver-strippers, &c. &c. &c.

York, April 17. 31

**IMPROVEMENT IN**

**WATER WHEELS.**

THE subscriber takes pleasure in in-

forming the owners of Mills and other

Machinery, that he has made an

important improvement in the construc-

tion of Water-wheels, which will be

found for superior to any Water wheels

now in use—for the following reasons:

1st. They will do the same work with

one-third less water than any undershot

or reaction wheel.

2d. They are much more durable, being

cast iron wheels. And, 4th, they are

never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by

bark water. I speak with confidence

concerning these Wheels. I have two of

them in operation in my Mill, which

have run about fifteen months, and dur-

ing which time they have performed

admirably well, and fully sustain the re-

commendation here given them. These

wheels run horizontally under water, and

will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15

feet; and will answer for Saw mills, or

any other machinery requiring water

power, and can be applied to gears or

straps—I have not a cog-wheel in the

Mill. We find the straps to answer

well, if properly constructed; they are

infinitely cheaper, and they render the

whole plan so very simple, that in fact

there seems to be nothing to wear out or

rot. The millwright work to one of

these wheels, and all necessary gearing to

run one pair of stones, can be made, and

the cast wheel furnished and put up, for

about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding

found, and which in fact will answer in

two pairs of stones alternately. Think

of this, all that are concerned. A cast

water-wheel that may last for ages, and

all the gearing necessary, for about \$50!

The cast water-wheels used in the Wes-

tern country cost \$100 at the furnace,

and are not half so good an article. All

water-wheels that are put up under my

direction, will be warranted to perform

as I say: if they do not, I will have

them taken out and make no charge for

the work. I have now had a fair trial of

this plan of Water-wheels to all who may

be disposed to buy it.

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. May 1, 1843.

The "Lady's Book" for May has been received, and fully sustains its reputation for beauty and interest. The embellishments are the "Queen of May," and "On the Fence," and the monthly plate of Fashions.

A new paper has been commenced at Waynesboro, Franklin county, called the "Circulator"—C. Grate, Editor. It is neatly printed, and promises to be quite a respectable paper. Its price is \$2 per annum.

The repairs of the damage done to the Susquehanna and Tide water canal by the late freshet have been completed, and the business on the Canal regularly resumed.

The Pennsylvania Canal is now in fine navigable order, all the breaches occasioned by the freshet having been repaired.

**Sacrifice.**—The Cathedral at Baltimore was robbed on last night week of a silver Ciborium, a silver box, gilt, of a circular form, and four silver plated candlesticks. A reward of \$50 is offered for their recovery.

**Shin plasters.**—The borough of Carlisle is putting in circulation about 15 or 20,000 dollars, in shinplasters, of the denominations of one's and two's—payable two years after date, without interest. We rather guess they will not circulate freely.

**Encampment.**—A military encampment of volunteers is to commence at Frederick on the 6th of June, and continue till the 10th.—Col. Coale, of Frederick, is appointed Commander-in-chief.

## The Harrisburg Murder.

In the preceding page will be found the notice of an arrest in Philadelphia, of a man named Mason, who had confessed the murder near Harrisburg. We learn from the Harrisburg papers, that Mason was brought to that place, and underwent a thorough examination, and was fully acquitted and discharged—it appearing in evidence that he was not out of Harrisburg all that day, being in company with other workmen. M'Whirter was also there, and denied that Mason ever made such confession to him. The whole story seems to have been got up by the penny papers in the city. The murderer is still undetected, and the whole affair is yet wrapped in the deepest mystery.

## The Virginia Election.

For Members of Congress and the State Legislature took place on Thursday. We

have but partial returns. Mr. Bott's majority at Richmond was 451; but it is thought he

has lost his election by about 100 votes.

**The Boston Banks.**—The Bank Commissioners, as one of their last official acts, (says the Daily Advertiser,) have just taken an account of the specie now in the banks of this city, the result of which shows that they are in a very gratifying condition. The gross amount of specie in all of them at the close of business on the 21st inst. was \$5 100 000; while the estimated circulation was only about \$2 600 000, or but little more than half the amount of specie on hand.

**The Cabinet.**—Since our paragraph alluding to the rumor that no change would take place in the Cabinet at Washington, a fresh report has reached us. It comes through the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, and is to the following purport:

"We understand that Mr. Webster will certainly retire from the State Department on the 1st of May—and most probably his son—and that no Secretary will immediately succeed him."

As an offset to the foregoing, we copy the following paragraph from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Wednesday:

**The Cabinet.**—No Changes.—We now learn directly from Washington, that arrangements have been made by which the Hon. Daniel Webster will continue to occupy his present position as Secretary of State, until autumn, at least; and it is probable that no alteration will, before that period, be made in the Cabinet.

**Henry Clay.** speaking of the veto power, and the claims of John Tyler by the loco-foco, in his late Lexington speech, made the following exclamation:—"Go—Democrats, take him to your bosoms—he says he belongs to you! Try him—see if you can make anything out of him. If you can, it is more than we Whigs could do."

**Murder.**—We hear that a most dreadful murder was committed a day or two ago in the Hawfield settlement, in Orange county, by a man named Steel.—He had an altercation with his brother, and had actually raised his gun to shoot him, when, at the moment of firing, his mother ran between them and received the load, which immediately put an end to her life!—Raleigh (N. C.) Register

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that an immense amount, upwards of \$6 000, in counterfeit notes, was recently discovered in the upper part of a barn, near Reading, Pa., supposed to have been placed there fifteen or twenty years since, by Mr. Zuck, who absconded under a charge of passing counterfeit money.

There are but ten banks left in Ohio.

The Washington correspondent of the New York American writes that among the applicants for the place, scarcely yet cold of Commodore Porter, at Constantinople, is M. M. Noah, "who (says the writer) uses as an argument in his own favor, that 'he came down from the bench to sustain John Tyler.' An argument which, in other times, and to right minds, would, independently of all other objections, be sufficient of itself to exclude him from office."

A letter from Berlin, March 2, says:—"The Protestant Missionary, M. Guizlaff, who has just been named Consul General of England, in China, is a native of Dusseldorf, (Prussia) and about forty years of age. He has been twelve years in China, and has published important works on the country. It is he who acted as interpreter in the negotiations between the Chinese and the English. He gave a new testament in the Chinese language to each of the delegates, who promised to examine it with much attention. He also sent a Chinese Bible to the Emperor. He receives a large salary from the British Government, which he spends almost entirely in advancing the missionary cause in China.—He resides as Consul in the Island of Amoy, in the Gulf of that name, on which is situated the province of Fo Kien, so famed for its tea."

It is computed that there are 60,000 Jews in the United States. There are a few converted Jews, one of whom is connected with the Methodist Church, and is soon to go out as a preacher; one at the Seminary of the German Reformed Church, Pa., and three in New York city. There are three Jewish Synagogues in Cleveland, Ohio; 2 in Albany; 1 in Easton, Pa.; 2 in Philadelphia; 6 in New York; 1 in Syracuse; 1 in Newport, Rhode Island, besides a few others in different parts of the Union.

The New York Courier contains the announcement of the following extraordinary marriage:

On Thursday, April 18th, were married at Wilkes Co., N. C., by Elder Coleby Sparks, of the Baptist Church, Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yeates, of Wilkes Co., N. C.

Can this be so?

**IMMIGRATION SCHEME.**—The London correspondent of the Montreal Courier writes, that "a scheme has been matured in London in concert with the Roman Catholics of Ireland, for an extensive immigration to the agricultural free States, in the North Western Valley of the United States, comprising the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Father Mathew is one of the Trustees of the proposed company."

No Licenses.—The county commissioners in all the counties in Massachusetts, except Franklin, have decided to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

It is remarked as a fact, in all records of the seasons, those years when the Spring has been backward, and the winter severe, have proved fruitful.

Letters from Havana state that parties of soldiers continually scour the woods in search of runaways, and daily find numbers hanging upon trees, having committed suicide in the belief that their spirits would return to their native country.

There are eight or nine planing machines in operation in Cincinnati, which turn out annually about 3,000,000 feet of planed lumber.

A Military encampment is to be held at Bedford, on the 29th of May next. The Inquirer states that 16 companies have signified their determination to be there. The Governor and Gen. Diller are to attend.

**The Boston Banks.**—The Bank Commissioners, as one of their last official acts, (says the Daily Advertiser,) have just taken an account of the specie now in the banks of this city, the result of which shows that they are in a very gratifying condition. The gross amount of specie in all of them at the close of business on the 21st inst. was \$5 100 000; while the estimated circulation was only about \$2 600 000, or but little more than half the amount of specie on hand.

A letter published in the New Orleans Tropic states that since the late earthquake the Island of Martinique had changed its level; on the northern side it is two feet higher above high water mark than formerly, and on the opposite side it sunk two feet. The letter adds that all the houses have an inclination from the perpendicular.

A formal requisition from the Executive of Maryland, for the delivery of Adam Horn, charged with the murder of his wife, has been sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Thirty newly converted Universalists were baptised at Belfast, Maine, last Sunday.

A letter in the New Orleans Tropic says that the ruins of the once beautiful city of Point Petra, daily fail, and it is asserted that flames have been seen to issue from the sea surrounding Guadalupe.

Letters from Capt. Cozzens, of an American vessel, condemned to the gallows for ten years, for robbery during the earthquake at Guadalupe, assert his innocence. He says the money was brought on board his brig the day after the earthquake, by persons to whom it afterwards appeared, it did not belong.—The merchants had pensioned for a pension.

**The Present King of Prussia.**—According to a correspondent of the New York Advertiser, the present King of Prussia affords quite a strong contrast with his predecessors up to the time of the battle of Jena. He is a simple, unostentatious, hardworking man, associating freely with his subjects, and attending faithfully to the affairs of his kingdom. A friend of mine lately met him coming up the Rhine in a steamboat, and the boat passed, the King who was sitting on a stool at the public table, rose from his seat, waved his napkin around his head in answer to their salutes, and sat down again to finish a meal shared in common with his fellow passengers.

**Great Trees in Oregon.**—A writer in the National Intelligencer, whose information is personal and intelligent speaks of the Pine Forests between Fort George and Vancouver, as very extensive, the trees being of great size, and the timber extra-ordinarily beautiful, straight and free from knots. One of the pines, which had been prostrated by a storm, measured 200 feet in length, with a circumference of 45 feet; and another on the Umpqua river measured by the late Mr. David Douglass, was in height nearly 300 feet, and its circumference 45 feet. The cones of this pine were from twelve to fifteen inches in length, resembling in size and form sugar loaves.

**Singular Concourse of Circumstances.**—Gens. Morgan and Dawson were opposing candidates in 1840, in one of the Congressional districts of Louisiana, the former the Whig, and the latter the Democratic candidate. The contest was as violent as the opinions of the candidates were divided. Gen. Dawson succeeded by a majority of 13. One is now the Collector and the other Postmaster of New Orleans, under the same Administration.

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**Domestic Creditors.**—It will rejoice the hearts of that class of the state creditors, who earn their daily bread at small wages with hard and precarious labor, to learn that provision has at length been made for a speedy payment of their too long deferred claims. They are in every sense preferred creditors. In the approach bill sixty thousand dollars is set apart for their use, of the best money in the Treasury; and they can obtain 20 per cent. of the sums due them immediately after the Governor signs the bill, and before any one else is paid.—*Har. Rep.*

**Commander Mackenzie.**—At a recent meeting of the friends of Commander Mackenzie, held at Tarrytown, (New York,) the following amongst other resolutions were adopted:

**Resolved.** That we cordially welcome back to his home in our country our fellow citizen and neighbor, Commander Mackenzie, and that we congratulate him upon the result of the severe ordeal through which he has passed.

**Resolved.** That we regard with sincere pleasure his acquittal by the tribunal before which his conduct has been reviewed, and that we believe the verdict of that court will meet with a cordial response from the American People.

**Steamboat Explosion.**—The steamboat Mohican, Capt. Wolsey, left New York on Monday afternoon on her usual route for Stonington, with about 170 passengers; but just as she arrived opposite Hurlgate, one of her starboard boilers burst and blew a portion of her upper works into the river. Three of the hands were scalded, some of them rather severely. One of the passengers jumped overboard, but was rescued, so that no lives were lost.

**A Young Expounder of Divine Law.**

The Baltimore papers of Friday week notified the public that the Rev. W. T. Eva, only sixteen years of age, would preach in one of the churches of that city, on Saturday evening.

**Death in the Jury Box.**—Mr. W. G. Whinfield, a member of the Jury of the United States, holding session in St. Louis, died suddenly on the 11th April, while in the Jury box, in the midst of his associates. He had been complaining for some time past of pain in his side, and the first intimation of any thing serious being the matter with him, was his asking some one beside him to take hold of his head, for he believed he was dying. These were the last words he spoke. He leaned his head over upon the gentleman who sat next to him, and to whom he had spoken, and expired immediately. Physicians suppose that it was a disease of the heart he died of.

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The cones of this pine were from twelve to fifteen inches in length, resembling in size and form sugar loaves.

**There is at present residing on Little Abornessex in Somerset county, Mary-**

**land a heavy fine squared oak gen-**

**tleman, named Henry Lawson, who has**

**reached the extreme old age of 110 years;**

**He is a few days since, walked a consider-**

**able distance to pay a visit to his**

**youngest son, a lad of 70 years of age;**

**He is a long list of grand children, and**

**great grand children, who are active and**

**industrious members of society.**

**Non-committal.**—An old woman was

asked what she thought of one of her

neighbors by the name of Jones & wish

a very knowing look replied, "Why, I don't

like to say any thing about my neigh-

bors; but as to Mr. Jones, sometimes I

think and then again I don't know—but

after all, I rather guess, he'll turn out in

be a good deal such a sort of a man as I

like him to be."

**THE ROBBERY IN GEORGIA.**

**The Popular Excitement.**—The Georgia papers furnish us with some further particulars of the robbery of the Trust Company at Columbus. A letter states that "Allen Bass, Long Lewis, Thomas McKeen, W. B. Jackson, and a negro, ate the robbers. Bass was a clerk, and admitted them in before Murdoch arrived from super, and then gave signal, when the light was blown out, and M. and B. were seized. Bass put the money into a bag for them, and then lay down again."

The Columbus Enquirer gives full details As soon as the robbery was known, the volunteer companies turned out, and an immense excitement took place among the people. Searching Committees were appointed, and one of these found a package of \$4300 of the stolen money under a growing geranium, in the gallery of the room occupied by Thomas C. McKeen, who was arrested and escorted to a carriage by Ayer and Robinson, and rode out of the city, for the purpose, as it was said, of getting away from the excited multitude, before which McKeen was unwilling to make any disclosures. They had been gone but a short time, when a report became general through the city, that the officers of the Trust Company had proposed a compromise, by which McKeen

**More of Horn, the Murderer.**—A merchant from Loudoun county, Virginia, now in this city, states that a person named Hellman, formerly resided in that county, where he married the wife whom, it is supposed, he murdered in Ohio; and knowing Hellman well, he has no doubt from the description given of Horn, now under arrest in Philadelphia, that he and Hellman are one and the same person. It is stated also, that a sister of Hellman's wife, then and now residing in Loudoun county, Va., received a letter from Mrs. H. prior to her death, which stated that two of her children had died suddenly, and that she had reasons for suspecting they were poisoned by their father. Thus, in addition to the recent double murder in Baltimore county, it would seem that Hellman, alias Horn, is the perpetrator of three other murders, making in all five human beings who have fallen victims to this blood stained monster.—*Balt. Patriot.*

From the Philadelphia North American.

**Fully Identified.**—Two gentlemen from Baltimore, have fully identified Horn, charged with the murder of his wife in Baltimore county. One of them was groomsmen at the marriage with his late wife, and knows him well. Horn is still in prison, awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

**Another Supposed Murderer Arrested.**—On Thursday afternoon, upon information given to the police officer by the mate of the ship *Monongahela*, officers William Young and Bulkley proceeded to said ship and arrested a man calling himself William Mason, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Parthenmore, near Harrisburg, on the morning of the 14th inst. Mason, it seems, during the afternoon made application to the mate to take him to Liverpool, being willing to be stowed away anywhere, at the same time giving him a sovereign and some silver, amounting to \$7.50.

Previous to all this, the Recorder had received an affidavit made before Justice Beitz of Reading, and a warrant for the arrest of Mason, and officer Murphy from the knowledge he possessed of the facts, gave information to the officers of the vessel to look out for such an individual.

Yesterday morning Mason was taken before the Recorder and examined, and committed for a further hearing. From the testimony given, it appears that Mason is the individual who was arrested on Saturday near Harrisburg, and after a hearing before Justice Weiss, was discharged—which certificate was found on him.

A Robert McWhorter who is employed at the Reading Railroad depot at Reading, testified, that on Monday evening he first saw Mason at his boarding house, the White Horse Hotel, in that place, that there Mason got into conversation with him in relation to the murder, and said that he was the wood chopper that had been arrested and discharged.

Mason appeared to labor under considerable excitement, and desired to sleep with the witness, which was assented to. They proceeded to bed in the dark and Mason then said he was in trouble and wanted to tell him a secret, which he enjoined him not to disclose. McWhorter agreed to see him safe out of Reading; having no idea as he says, that the fellow was about to confess the commission of a murder. He then gave McW. a paper which was the certificate of discharge from Justice Weiss. McW. started down stairs to the light for the purpose of reading it, and in a moment found that Mason was at his heels, manifestly afraid to stay alone.

Subsequently he confessed that he murdered Mr. and Mrs. P. with a bludgeon of wood, killing the man in one room and the wife in another, and robbed the house of only \$20. He said he wanted to get to Ireland, where he would never commit such an offence again.

On Tuesday morning, Mason was put by McWhorter upon the cars for Philadelphia, and soon after disclosed the facts to several gentlemen connected with the Railroad, when the affidavit was made and a warrant issued by Justice Beitz.

Mason is a distressed looking creature, evidently ignorant and debased, and about thirty-eight years of age. His manner was confused and his stories contradictory. Blotches are upon his pantaloons and shirt which have the appearance of blood. Mason states that he came from Ireland in July last. From all the facts disclosed there is but little doubt that he is the murderer. The amount of money found on him here and at other places make about the amount stolen from the house of Mrs. P.

**Death from Eating Matches.**—An inquest was held at 34 Cannon street, on the body of a child named Grennan, not quite two years old. The mother having left the child alone for a short time on Saturday morning, placed the child for safety on the counter of the store; while she was absent the little girl had got hold of some loco-foco matches, bit off and swallowed the ends of them. The child was soon seized with vomiting, which continued until a physician was called in; medicines were administered, but without effect, as the little girl died early in the evening.—Verdict, death from swallowing phosphorus.—*New York Courier.*

#### ROGUEY ON A SMALL SCALE.

Counterfeit Cents are numerous in this city; we have seen several of them. They are somewhat lighter than the genuine coin, and may be distinguished by the absence of a short line under 'one' and by the date not being exactly under the figure of Liberty.

Mercury.

The Richmond Star of Saturday says that a personal alteration took place on Thursday at Staunton, Va., between Governor Thomas of Maryland, and Governor McDowell, of Virginia. The former gentleman, it will be recollect, is the son-in-law of the latter.—The Staunton Spectator of Thursday has no notice of the alleged rencontre.

From the Richmond Star.

We have the particulars from a correspondent, of a fight that occurred at Staunton on Tuesday last, between Gov. McDowell and Gov. Thomas, of Maryland. Gov. Thomas reached that place in the Valley stage about 11 o'clock, and Gov. McDowell in the Charlottesville stage about an hour afterward. They put up at the same hotel and met there, but did not speak—both designing to take the Lexington stage. When the stage came up, Governor McDowell handed his lady into the stage, and he was just in the act of entering when he observed Thomas at his side and demanded where he was going, to which he replied—in the stage! This he was assured he should not do, and from word they proceeded to blows, Governor McDowell employing his umbrella with marked effect upon his adversary. The bystanders then interfered and the battle was stopped—Gov. T. declaring that he had not received fair play. By the persuasion of friends, Gov. McD. with his lady took a private conveyance to Lexington. Gov. T. continuing in the stage. It was anticipated that another scene would occur at Lexington, from which place news was anxiously expected. The affair has caused great talk and excitement at Staunton.

The Public generally are not sufficiently aware, we believe, that the franking privilege of Members of Congress ceases when they are no longer Members. They often are subjected to postage, after the termination of their connexion with the National Legislature, which is sometimes burdensome. We have been induced to direct public attention to this fact from having casually learnt that the postage paid by Mr. Clay is enormous.—*National Intelligencer.*

**Connecticut.**—The official returns of the late election held in this State show that Governor Cleveland lacked ninety seven votes of a re-election; neither were any of the candidates for Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary, &c. elected. The supplying of the vacancies will devolve on the Legislature, which meets at Hartford next Wednesday week, when there is no doubt that the Locofoco candidates will be chosen.

**The Fire in Newbern, N. C.**—The Newbern Spectator sums up the loss sustained by the recent destructive fire at that place in the following state, went from the report of a committee appointed by the Town Commissioners for that purpose:

Number of sufferers, about	70
Buildings destroyed,	120
Dwellings,	50
Stores,	8
Warehouses,	13
Houses occupied by colored persons,	6
Steam Saw Mill,	1
Bakery,	1
Outhouses,	41
Estimated amount of the loss \$100,000.	

The steamboat *Belle of the South* passed up the Ohio river to Pittsburgh last week, with a cargo of one thousand bales of Cotton. This cotton is destined for the Atlantic market, by the route of the Pennsylvania Canals, and has doubtless been attracted in such quantities in this direction, by the reduced rates of transportation.

**Life in the West.**—The peculiar appearance presented by some of the great steamboats on the Western waters, crowded as they frequently are by all manner of living things, is thus described in the Cincinnati Gazette:

It is a curiosity to see our steamers sometimes when full. They appear often as if they were made for the same purpose as Noah's Ark. The Goddess of Liberty, in a late trip to St. Louis, looked like one. She was literally covered and crammed with passengers, horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, furniture and freight, having on board upwards of 400 men, women and children, more than 60 horses and hogs, about 400 tons freight in the steamboat, and a freighted keel boat in tow.

A child was born on the passage, seven pigs, and a calf! So much for emigrating west.

**A Windfall.**—We understand that our fellow citizen, Mr. A. F. Judlin, upholsterer, South Calvert street, recently received from Paris a letter conveying the welcome intelligence that by the will of a relative lately deceased there was now no deposit in the Bank of France, subject to his order, the sum of £25,000 sterling, or \$100,000. Mr. Judlin, we learn, has taken his departure for France to assume possession of the cash.

Balt. Star.

It is stated that both the Germans and the French are sending commercial agents to China to ascertain whether they can derive any advantage from the opening of the commercial intercourse effected by the fleets and armies of England. M. Rattu Menton is on his way to Canton, where he has been appointed Consul by the French Government.

**Ilion, W. W. Irwin, Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, and family, sailed from New York on Friday week in the packet ship New York, for Liverpool.**

Counterfeit Mexican and Spanish pillar hard dollars have obtained an extensive circulation in the South.

**The Sandwich Islands.**—Private letters from Europe give us to understand that the English Government has followed the example of the United States in declaring for the independence of the Sandwich Islands. Messrs. Harris and Hale, the Hawaiian Commissioners, now in Europe, write also to their friends to that effect. We feel sincere gratification at the President's Message to Congress on this subject last winter, and the ready response of the two Houses. We now see an interesting little community on the bosom of the Pacific seas, recently rescued from heathenism and idolatry, chiefly by the pious zeal of American Missionaries, rising to the dignity of an independent, civilized and Christian State. How much more delightful is such a spectacle than to read of the triumphs of power and the destruction of the weak by the mighty! Long may this new Government, the freshest national produce of letters and religion, shed its beneficent light over the remote quarter of the world where it exists, until it reaches and spreads over the whole of the Islands of that vast Ocean!

*Nat. Int.*

**Capitol Punishment.**—A very able minority report, in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, was made in the Legislature a few days before its adjournment, by Mr. Sharswood. This measure was not acted upon during the late session, and it is to be supposed that the majority were opposed to it; but it is gratifying to know that its friends in that body are yearly increasing in number, and that it cannot be long before an enlightened public sentiment will demand the total abolition of the punishment of death from our statute books. The friends of the cause cannot do it better service than by continuing Mr. Sharswood in his present position.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

The following Act was passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

*An Act to prevent preference in Assignments.*

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all assignments of property in trust, which shall hereafter be made by debtors to trustees, on account of insolvency, at the time of the assignments, to pay their debts, to prefer one or more creditors (except for the payment of wages of labor,) shall be held and construed to incur to the benefit of all the creditors, in proportion to their respective demands, and all such assignments shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws now in force, relative to voluntary assignments. Provided, That the claims of laborers, thus preferred, shall not severally exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

**St. Domingo.**—The New York Commercial Advertiser acknowledges the receipt of Haytien papers to the 26th of March.

Gen. Herard made his triumphal entry into Port au Prince on the 21st of March, at the head of the revolutionary army, the General and his troops passing under a magnificent triumphal arch which had been erected for the occasion.

The whole population of the city gave itself up, the account says, to the most intoxicating joy, and the troops were welcomed as brothers. The Te Deum was chanted at the Cathedral, and at night the city was illuminated.

By a proclamation issued on the 10th of March President Boyer was formally declared deposed, as guilty of treason against the State, and the same declaration was affixed to Generals Ingard, Boigella, Riché and Victor, and Senators Ardon and Villevaix, accomplices of the ex President.

An order of the day issued on the 14th three provisional departments were established—of the interior, of war and finance. The first was confided to citizen Laudun, and the third to citizen Bedouet.

The constituent assembly was to be convoked immediately by the provisional Governor, to deliberate upon the adoption of a new constitution.

**The Schoolmaster Abroad.**—The following notice has been issued by the chief of the magistrates court for the third election district of Carroll county:

**NOTICE**

public notice is hereby given to the 3d Election District of Carroll County, Maryland that a meeting will be held at Joseph Keefers tavern on Friday 31 instant march to appoint a suitable body for a justice of the 3d Election District Court to fill the place of the appointed John Legate he will move out of the State and Cannot Exempt.

N. said meeting will take place at 1 o'clock, p. M. of said Day. Gentlemen please to be present to the Post Office Department, to Mr. Horner, contained the following:

Sir—you are charged with being at heart opposed to the present administration and its measures.

Are there ten men in the nation that, in their heart, approve of the present administration and its measures? We think not.—U. S. GAZ.

The profits of the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia, for the last three months, agreeably to a statement made out according to law, was \$4 343—at the rate of \$17 372 per annum. This may afford some clue to the anxiety of the Governor to keep the office in the family.

**Completion of the Bunkerhill Monument—Celebration.**—This monument is to be finished on the first of June—it is intended to distinguish the event by a grand celebration at Charlestown on the 17th June. The Hon. Daniel Webster is chosen to deliver the oration.

President Tyler, the Governors of States, and public men generally, will be invited to attend.

**Sovereign Remedies.**—A foreign paper gives the following as sovereign remedies for afflicting diseases:—For the gout, toast and water; hooping cough, ipecacuanha; bile, exercise; corns, easy shoes; blue devil, employment; rheumatism, new flannel and patience; toothache, pluck it out; debt, retrenchment; love, infidelity.

**A Noble Woman.**—When R. S. Graves, the late treasurer of Mississippi, absconded a few weeks ago, his account showed a deficit of about \$140,000, of the two and three per cent funds. This sum it was believed he took with him, or had converted previously. While the city of Jackson was in a state of excitement in relation to Col. Shelton's suicide, the day after that distressing event took place, Mrs. Graves, the wife of the fled treasurer sent word to Gov. Tucker that the money belonging to the State was in her possession, and requested him to call and receive it. Accompanied by several gentlemen, the Governor waited on Mrs. Graves, who after politely receiving them brought forward a bag of gold and bundle of United States Treasury notes, which on counting, amounted to \$95,365 20 and were forthwith delivered to Governor Tucker. Old treasury warrants were found in the office, amounting to five or six thousand dollars, which together with the funds turned over by Mrs. Graves reduced her husband's defalcation to 46,000.

We know that integrity is the proud characteristic of woman, and that its exercise under the most trying circumstances is by no means rare; but the conduct of Mrs. Graves, after being abandoned by her husband, and sharing the disonor of his name, in voluntarily returning to the State this large amount, abridged by its officer, while she knew that soon the law would take from her every dollar's worth of property to pay her husband's forfeited bond, deserves to be recorded on pillars of brass and tablet of gold. She has not only reflected honor on her lovely sex, but has secured for herself and children, in despite of the crime of the husband, a passport which will confer respectability anywhere.—*Tuscaloosa Monitor.*

**Death from Hydrophobia.**—The New York Sunday Bulletin gives the particulars of a distressing case of hydrophobia, which occurred in Rockland county last week. The victim was a Miss Sanford, who was bitten in October last by a favorite little dog which had been for years a pet of the family. The dog was killed on the same day, in consequence of fears being entertained that he was in a rabid state. As time passed away, and the wound healed, the circumstance was almost forgotten, until last Sunday, when Miss S. experienced a peculiar sensation in the thumb which had been bitten, and discovered a red discoloration along the hand and arm to the armpit. The sensation soon spread along the line of discoloration, and increased till it became painfully intense; and on Sunday evening, when attempting to drink some water, she was attacked with an agitation, which in a few minutes terminated in spasmodic affection, which continued to increase in intensity, accompanied by foaming at the mouth, until her friends found it necessary to tie her. She continued in one uninterrupted agonizing convulsion until Monday afternoon, when death terminated at once her suffering and her life, in the very bud of womanhood, surrounded by every thing calculated to make life desirable, and just two weeks prior to the day on which she was to have been married.

Now I have shown you what my origin is, and what has been my political education—*Washingtonian* on my mother's side, and *Jeffersonian* on my father's side; and experience has since taught me that the true and safe course for self is to go to the *Jeffersonian* till matters get into trouble, and then fall back for the sake of the country upon the *Washingtonian* principles; just as General Jackson did when the *modern Jeffersonians* talked of 'State rights' and 'the lost rights of the States,' and got things so riled up that *Nullification* began to work; and then he fell back, and with his hickory fêché it a true *Washingtonian* wife over the nose, that has left a scar to its dying day. So please to say to the *mix'd and unmixed democracy* I am *Jeffersonian* till trouble comes, and then a *Washingtonian* to correct and ward off the evil.

**Whiskey and Patronage.**—There is a story related of an attempt at reformation among the Indians in matters of drink. An old Indian was selected to go round among the members of the tribe, to start and establish the doctrine. His first movement was to induce his brethren to dilute their whiskey, and calling them together he made a long speech on the subject, telling them they would feel just as well after drinking weak whiskey as though it were the clear fire water. A jug of whiskey was then brought into the circle, and also a jug of water, which he intended to mix together.

He first took the jug of whiskey, and to ascertain its strength, the better to govern him in adding a suitable quantity of water, he took a mouthful, which he swallowed; and then making an ugly face and ejaculating a 'hem,' he exclaimed—'whiskey too much'; but before he had time to apply the water most of the old leaders advanced, and merely for curiosity, desired to see if they could not say a 'hem' also. The upshot was, before their curiosity was entirely satisfied the jug was empty, and no fair trial was made of the effect of diluting.

So it is, we find, in all the efforts made to dilute that equally demoralizing whiskey called party patronage. We have all manner of promises and assurances made by the party seeking to obtain ascendancy. 'Let us but reach power, they say, and we'll destroy this hydrant of party patronage.' Well, they succeed, and what do we see? The leading chief takes the jug, and when he says he, the lesser chiefs have their 'emotions' excited and they all want to say a 'hem' too. And so it goes from hand to hand till the old party jug is empty before it is allowed to dispense a more temperate beverage.

The late 'Democratic' Legislature, we believe, re-chartered all the banks which made application to that effect. Some persons had seriously entertained the belief that the loco-foco party would put in practice their much talked of reforms of the banking system, and reduce the number of banks. The result of the late session, however, has proved that it is the easiest thing in the world to get the charter of a bank extended by an anti-slavery legislature.—*Lexington Examiner.*

**TITLES**

Of the most important Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at the session of 1843.

**An Act repealing the law increasing the salaries of Judges.**

**Resolution to protect Laborers and Contractors.**

**An Act to regulate the Public Printing and Binding, and for other purposes.**

**Resolution to suspend all action of the Nicholson Court.**—[Presented 16th January, returned January 30, without the signature of the Governor.]

**Resolution authorizing the cancellation of certain sums of the note issued under the Act of the 4th of May, 1841.**

**A supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act, gradually the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses, and collecting duties,' passed the 7th day of April, 1830.**

**A resolution to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt falling due on the 1st of February, 1843.**

**An Act to reduce the capital of the bank of Penn Township, in the County of Philadelphia.**

**An Act supplementary to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the education of the poor in the non-accepting districts of this Commonwealth and for other purposes.'**

**An Act to preserve and perfect the validity of judgments entered upon the continuance or appearance dockets of the courts.**

**Resolution in relation to claims for clerk hire of the superintendents on the roads.**